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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/733,935	12/12/2000	Kei Suzuki	108124	3779
25944	7590	05/18/2004	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			TRUONG, LECHI	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2126		
DATE MAILED: 05/18/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

P26

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/733,935	SUZUKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LeChi Truong	2126	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
 - a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1- 22 are presented for the examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 8, 19, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TaBuchi(EP 1 006 454 A2) (Flexible hyperlink association system and method) in view of Kao(US. Patent 6,4462,757 B1).
3. As to claim 1, Tabuchi teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: an application start (an application to start, page 11, ln 5-31 to ln 12, ln 12-31/ computer system 900, page 19, ln 1-31/ DNA file 250, page 12, ln 25-31), one or more specified applications (a plurality of program modules, page 11, ln 5-31/ P_kid.exe, page 20, ln 1-31), an application registration portion (clipboard scanning, pag 21, ln 1-31/ page 22, ln 1-20), information relate to start (text string, page 21, ln 1-31/ pre-assigned key, page 12, ln 12-31), started applications(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9), one group(brand, page 20, ln 1-31), an application start information storage portion(database 914, page 19, ln 20-31 to page 20, ln 1-31), information for starting(record of each key , the name of a musical instrument(page 19, ln 20-31 to page 20, ln 1-31/ page 5, ln 10-31), a registered application(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe,

page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, ln 1-31), an application group start portion for searching(a hyperlink and brand cell, page 21, ln 1-31), an enter symbol(symbol, page 21, ln 1-31), one or more corresponding application(P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, ln 1-31).

4. Tabuchi does not explicit teach the term registering. However, Kao registering (teaches command ...entered , col 4, ln 1-44/ the function for adding a new node to the linked list 206, col 3,1 n 55-58)

5. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Tabuchi and Kao because Kao's registering would locate an application running within the respective window based on the requests containing user specified search criteria.

6. **As to claim 2**, Tabuchi teaches a symbol receiving portion (the buffer, page 21, ln 1-31), a symbol (symbol, page 21, ln 1-31), a user (a user, page 21, ln 1-31), conversion position (a scanning cell, page 21, ln 16-31), the received symbol (piano, page 21, ln 16-31), location information (a DSF statement, page 21, ln 1-31), a resources (search piano, page 21, ln 16- 31), a designation portion (a hyperlink and brand cell, page 22, ln 1-20).

7. **As to claim 3**, Tabuchi teaches a clipboard (the clipboard, page 21, ln 1-31)

8. **As to claim 4**, Tabuchi teaches a buffer (buffer, page 21, ln 1-31), a character conversion position (a scanning cell, page 21, ln 16-31), a user (a user, page 21, ln 1-31), a key input device (key, page 21, ln 1-31), a specified application (P_kid.exe/ P_young.exe, page 20, ln 1-31/ Fig 9/ piano.exe, page 6, ln 1-31).

9. **As to claim 8, 19,** they are apparatus claims of claims 1, therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 1 above.

10. **As to claim 22,** it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In addition, Tabuchi teaches the server (server/ a remote server, page 2, ln 1-25), the client (a user, page 2, ln 1-25).

11. Claims **5-7, 20-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method) in view of Kao et al (US. Patent 6,462,757 B1) further in view of Lack et al (US. Patent 5,835,090).

12. **As to claim 5,** Tabuchi and Kao do not explicit teach, the drap/ drop file, option switch. However, Clark teaches drap/ drop file, option switch (drap/ drop col 4, ln 1-15/ col 17, ln 30-48/ col 18, ln 30-48/ col 19, ln 40-67 to col 20, ln 40-56), switch (col 13-14).

13. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Tabuchi, Kao and Lack because Lack's drap/drop would provide a fully satisfactory performance for a broad range of applications programs.

14. **As to claim 6,** Tabuchi and Kao do not teach window handle for control the window of the application when window has appeared. However, Clark teaches window handle for control the window of the application when window has appeared (a window handle, the actual window was being dragged, col 19, ln 59-67- to col 20, ln 40-67).

15. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Tabuchi , Kao and Lack because Lack's a window handle,

the actual window was being dragged would provide a convenient way for the user to recall where various applications are positioned at a glance.

16. **As to claim 7**, Clark teaches a second handle window; compare stored windows after and before staring application for regarding the added window (querying the windows ...is compared to previously entered display criteria... if the coordinates are accepted ... the windows are displayed, col 11, n 34-46 to col 12, ln 25-44).

17. **As to claim 20**, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional , Tabuchi teaches a processing portion (a central processing unit 604, page 24, ln 6-31), a graphics memory (system memory 606, page 24, ln 6-31), a plurality of screens (window 632, 634, page 24, ln 6-31/ Fig. 13), a control screen display portion (a DSF information section 256, page 24, ln 1-5),

18. Tabuchi and Kao do not explicit teach a plurality of display potions, control screen. However, Clark teaches a plurality of display potions, control screen (monitors 98-104, window handle, col 19, ln 59-67 to col 20, ln 40-65/ a multiple monitor computer system 10, col 6, ln 19-20).

19. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Tabuchi, Kao and Lack because Lack's monitors window handle, a multiple monitor computer system would provide mapping various area of the operating desktop to particular monitors without regard to border effects such as window partition.

20. **As to claim 21**, Clark teaches a small display device, a large display device (each monitors 980104 have one or more windows/ the respective display areas of the monitors 98-104, col 19, ln 50-67, col 20, ln 40-65).

21. Claims 9-13, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al (US patent 5,835,090) in view TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method).

22. **As to claim 9**, Clark teaches a control portion (desktop manager, col 4, ln 1-67, col 6, ln 18-67, col 8, ln 53-67), a control sub-screen (one or more window/ the display are 108, col 19, ln 50-67 to col 20, ln 40-65/ desktop manager for minimizing or maximizing window, col 20, ln 65-67/ parent window/ child window, col 8, ln 60-65), activating an application start screen (reposition windows in response to keyboard events, col 19, ln 39-45), starting an application software (what applicant is active , col 19, ln 50-58), a window of control portion (the associated window, col 19, ln 50-55), displaying an application screen (message is executed and the window is displayed at coordinated dictated by the hot key function, col 19, ln 55-59), a predetermined size(minimizing/ maximizing window, col 20, ln 65-67/ col 21, ln 15-24/ col 22, ln 1-7), an application sub-screen(parent application, col 8, ln 30-39/ col 12, ln 33-35), a user(user, col 4, ln 53-67/ col 5, ln 1-10/ col 4, ln 1-67/ col 20, ln 40, ln 40- 65), the size/ the position(maximization options, col 5, ln 1-10/ the size / position, col 22, ln 10- 30/ position, col 20, ln 40-65), the entire of display range(a monitor border, col 11, ln 35-46), registering(the registry, col 22, ln 9-30), parameter(input... the assigned function, col 4, ln 15-25/ message, col 3, ln 52-67/ col 19, ln 40-67), windows of the application(window is display, col 40-67).

23. Clark does not explicit teach a name to an application group. However, Tabuchi teaches a name to an application group (name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module ,ln 5, ln 20-26/piano record contains three different branches, page 20, ln 1-35/ Fig. 9).

24. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Clark and Tabuchi because Tabuchi's name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module, piano record contains three different branches would provide a flexible association system for displaying window based on the data, which has been chosen by a user.

25. **As to claim 10**, Clark teaches a screen for visualizing the position of application windows (the coordinator of application, col 11, ln 34-47), the display range (a monitor border, col 11, ln 25-47), an entire screen displayed (enter display criteria, col 11, ln 25-47), a display device (the enhanced desktop col 20 ln 40-65).

26. **As to claim 11**, Clark teaches modifying the size/position of the application screen perform in response when the user (the new position of the window representation as the bird's eye view display into a corresponding new window position, col 20, ln 40-65).

27. **As to claim 12**, Tabuchi teaches a name, an application group (name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module (ln 5, ln 20-26/piano record contains three different branches, page 20, ln 1-35/ Fig. 9).

28. **As to claim 13**, Clark teaches the window handle (window handle, col 20, ln 40-65), the application sub-screen (the window representation as the bird's eye view, col 20, ln 40-65), the application screen (a corresponding new window, col 20, ln 40-65).

29. Claims 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clark et al (US patent 5,835,090) in view of Kao (US. Patent6, 462,757 B1) and further in view of TaBuchi (Flexible hyperlink association system and method).

30. As to claims 14, 16, 17, they are apparatus claims of claim 6,7; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claim 6, 7 above.

31. As to the claim 15, Clark and Kao does not teach a predetermined time. However, Tabuchi teaches a predetermined time (time intervals, page 2, ln 7-26).

32. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Lack, Kao and Tabuchi because Tabuchi's time intervals would run programs in a windows based environment having one or more windows, which could be displayed on the monitor.

33. As to claim 18, it is an apparatus claim of claim 2, therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 2 above. In additional, Clark and Kao do not teach sending a data from an application ... to a destination outside this application. However, Tabuchi teaches sending a data from an application ... to a destination outside this application (send the search statement ... the parameter is guitar to the DNA file 250 of hyperlink cell RC, page 18, ln 1-31).

34. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Clark, Kao and Tabuchi because Tabuchi's send the search statement ... the parameter is guitar to the DNA file 250 of hyperlink cell RC would perform a flexible association system for a data on display device, which has been chosen by a user.

Response to the argument

35. Applicant amendment filed 2/24/2004 has been considered but they are not persuasive.

36. In the remark, applicant argued (1) “Tabuchi does not teach register information relating to application and does not treat information related to applications as one group” (2) “the application nor start plural applicant at the same time” (3) “Clark does not teach name to an application group”. (4) “ Combination of Clark and Tabuchi fails to disclose or teach displaying an application screen of a predetermined size and displaying an application sub screen in the control sub screen”.

37. Examiner respectfully traversed applicant’s remark:

As to point (1), Tabuchi does not teach register information relating to the application. However, Kao teaches teaches command ...entered (col 4, ln 1-44)/ the information relating to the started application is added to the linked list for tracking (col 4, ln 35-50), Kao teaches start application and registering information related to started application(col 4, ln 1-7/ col 3, ln 55-57/col 4, ln 1-44/ col 3, ln 55-58).

As to point (2), “ the application nor start plural applicant at the same time” was not in the claim limitations.

As to point (3) Clark does not teach name to an application group. However, Tabuchi teaches name of a musical instrument... and the name of a program module, ln 5, ln 20-26/piano record contains three different branches, page 20, ln 1-35/ in Fig. 9, one group name pino has different applicants p-kid-exe, p_young.exe and p_aduld.exe.)

As to point (4), Clark teaches the applicant will displayed with minimizing or maximizing window based on the controlling of the desktop manager (col 20, ln 65-67, col 21, ln 10-23, col 21, ln 65-67 to col 22, ln 1-6).

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for response to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the date of this action. In the event a first response is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event will the statutory period for response expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (703) 305 5312. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on 703-305-9678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong
May 17, 2004



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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